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Oi language

Oi (*Oy, Oey*; also known as **The**, **Thang Ong**, **Sok**) is an Austroasiatic dialect cluster of Attapeu Province, southern Laos. The dominant variety is Oy proper, with 11,000 speakers who are 80% monolinguals. The Jeng (Cheng) speak the same language but are ethnically distinct (Sidwell 2003). Speakers follow traditional religions.[2]

Oy	
Native to	Laos
Ethnicity	Oy, Jeng, Sok, Sapuan
Native speakers	24,000 (2015 census)[2] plus 8,000 Sok, Sapuan and Jeng (1981–2007)[3][4]
Language family	Austroasiatic ▪ Bahnaric ▪ West ▪ **Oy**
Language codes	
ISO 639-3	Either: `oyb` – Oy[1] `spu` – Sapuan
Glottolog	`oyyy1238 (http://glottolog.org/resource/languoid/id/oyyy1238)` Oy[5] `sapu1247 (http://glottolog.org/resource/languoid/id/sapu1247)` Sapuan–Sok[6] `jeng1241 (http://glottolog.org/resource/languoid/id/jeng1241)` Jeng[7]

Distribution

Some locations where Oi is spoken in include (Sidwell 2003:26):

- Ban Sok, 40 km north of Attapeu
- Ban Lagnao, 10 km northwest of Attapeu
- Ban Inthi, 25 km southwest of Attapeu; speakers claim to have migrated from the Bolaven Plateau about 80 years ago, around the time of the Ong Kommandam Rebellion.
- Ban Mai, at the southern slope of the Bolaven Plateau
- Ban Champao, at the southern slope of the Bolaven Plateau
- Sepian forest, as far as the Khampo River

The Jeng live mostly along the banks of the Sekaman River, in and around Ban Fandeng (Phandɛŋ).

References

1. "Mon-Khmer Classification (draft)" (http://sealang.net/sala/mk-class.htm). Retrieved 24 June 2016.
2. Oy (https://www.ethnologue.com/18/language/oyb/)[1] at *Ethnologue* (18th ed., 2015)
   Sapuan (https://www.ethnologue.com/18/language/spu/) at *Ethnologue* (18th ed., 2015)
3. Sok (https://www.ethnologue.com/18/language/skk/) at *Ethnologue* (18th ed., 2015)
4. Jeng (https://www.ethnologue.com/18/language/jeg/) at *Ethnologue* (18th ed., 2015)
5. Hammarström, Harald; Forkel, Robert; Haspelmath, Martin, eds. (2017). "Oy" (http://glottolog.org/resource/languoid/id/oyyy1238). *Glottolog 3.0*. Jena, Germany: Max Planck Institute for the Science of Human History.
6. Hammarström, Harald; Forkel, Robert; Haspelmath, Martin, eds. (2017). "Sapuan–Sok" (http://glottolog.org/resource/languoid/id/sapu1247). *Glottolog 3.0*. Jena, Germany: Max Planck Institute for the Science of Human History.
7. Hammarström, Harald; Forkel, Robert; Haspelmath, Martin, eds. (2017). "Jeng" (http://glottolog.org/resource/languoid/id/jeng1241). *Glottolog 3.0*. Jena, Germany: Max Planck Institute for the Science of Human History.

External links

- Sidwell, Paul (2003). *A Handbook of comparative Bahnaric, Vol. 1: West Bahnaric (https://www.academia.edu/1546654/A_handbook_of_comparative_Bahnaric)*. Pacific Linguistics, 551. Canberra: Research School of Pacific and Asian Studies, Australian National University.
- http://projekt.ht.lu.se/rwaai RWAAI (Repository and Workspace for Austroasiatic Intangible Heritage)
- http://hdl.handle.net/10050/00-0000-0000-0003-903F-3@view Oi in RWAAI Digital Archive
- http://hdl.handle.net/10050/00-0000-0000-0003-9041-C@view Sapuar in RWAAI Digital Archive

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